THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,324, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH INSTANT.—The fine A. 1. Clipper Ship SAM MENDEL, now on her second voyage, and one of the fastest vessels afloat.—Accommodation for passengers unequalled by any ship in the trade.

For plans of Cabin and terms apply to Captain ELLWOOD, on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co.,
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Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

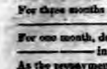
FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship JOHN TEMPERLEY, Captain LIDDLE, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 23rd, 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



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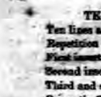
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

23rd, June 1862.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship SINGAPORE, (1,500 Tons and 500 H.P.), Captain G. A. GRAINGER, will be despatched for the above Ports on Tuesday the 29th July, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day FRIDAY, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 25th instant.

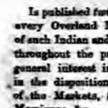
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 12th July 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of their Bills of Lading with reference to the breakbulk and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer TULLY, Captain BETTS, to Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. positively.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Forest Rights*, Captain THOMSON, from London, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain THOMSON.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Granville*, from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 25, 1862.

Auction Sale of the Wreck of the "James Pilkington."

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, 12 noon,

The wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Griffiths, Master, from Liverpool, as it may then lie on the reef off the west side of the Island of Versava, together with what Cargo may remain. The manifest of the cargo on board when the vessel was wrecked may be seen at the Rooms or the Auctioneers.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

The Purchaser to pay Custom Duty and other expenses (if any).

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1862.

SHIP PRESTON.

Notice to Shippers for Singapore and Hongkong.

IT is intended to clear this Vessel on SATURDAY, and all Freight engaged should be alongside the previous day before noon.

Accommodation for Cabin and Deck Passengers.

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LECKIE & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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Bombay Gazette Office.

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A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c. direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
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Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
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IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland*.

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WINES, at the following prices for cash.

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Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry..Rs. 22
George Duncan & Co. do. do. ... „ 20
Good Dinner Sherry ..... „ 18

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Bombay, 26th June 1862.

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MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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Ditto Pints „ „ „ 14 „
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Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
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Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

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Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

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*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal.....Amontillado.....per dozen Rs. 28
Bronze do. } .....Good Dinner Wines... „ „ 24
White do. }
Brown do. } „ „ 22
Yellow do. }
MADEIRA, very old ..... „ „ 42

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Black Seal—Matured Fruity ..... Quarts „ „ 28
Do. Do. ..... Pints „ „ 15
Red Seal..... Quarts „ „ 24
Do. Do..... Pints „ „ 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margaux ..... „ „ 34
Leoville ..... „ „ 28
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Superior quality...A. DePaul..... Quarts „ „ 40
Do. ...A. DePaul..... Pints „ „ 21
Do. ...J. C. Mozlet... Quarts „ „ 36
Do. ... do. ..... Pints „ „ 19

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Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... } per dozen Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. do. „ „ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE ..... „ „ 18
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 ..... „ „ 50
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old) „ „ 20
Rum .....Fine old Jamaica..... „ „
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London..... „ „
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WHISKEY .....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...

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Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

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MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

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Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black „ „ „ „ „ „ 25
Do. Do. Yellow „ „ „ „ „ „ 29
Amontillado, Red „ „ „ „ „ „ 32
Do. Black „ „ „ „ „ „ 28
Port Do. Pints „ „ „ „ „ „ 15
Claret Do. „ „ „ „ „ „ 20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „ „ „ „ „ „ 30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal „ „ „ „ „ „ 35
Champagne, Sparkling „ „ „ „ „ „ 36
Do. do. 1st quality „ „ „ „ „ „ 42
Sauterne „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 20
Moselle „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 30
Do. Sparkling „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 36
Rhenish „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 20
Pale Brandy „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 30
Do. Do. very fine „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 36
Gin, Old Tom „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 18
Geneva „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 15 Flasks 23
Cherry Brandy, finest „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 36
Do. do. Pints „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Holders of Quarter Shares issued on the 2nd extension of the Mill, can have them converted into Whole Shares on presentation of Four Quarters to the Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1862.

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.

TENDERS for sawing about 10,000 lineal feet of Teak Timber, 16 inches square, will be received by the undersigned at his Office, Bellasis Road, until 3 P.M. of the 15th instant. Statement of price "per 100 lineal feet" to be made.

F. MATTHEW
Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 12th July, 1862.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, Tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
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Agent Telegraph to India Company.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

TO LET.

A FINE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, situated in Khetwaddy, No. 9 Street, lately vacated by GOOLAM AHMUD BIN MAHOMED SYEED ROGAY.—Apply to

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.
Forbes Street.

12th June 1862.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Love Lane, and from the 20th proximo, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET. Apply to Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Kateville," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

TO BE LET—three Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon—two in Upper Colaba—and one cool and upper-storied Bungalow, Beach Road, excellently built, facing the sea.

1 very commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.

One upper storied Bungalow in Girgaum facing the sea.

1 splendid House, in Fort.

Three stories of a house in Fort well adapted for Parsis to live in.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and Rose Cottages.

Also two Houses and two Shops to let in the Fort.

FOR SALE.

3 Broughams; 1 Mailcoach; 3 Horses, one nice Buggy &c., &c.

N. SORABJEE & Co.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 27TH INSTANT.

Home News, 3rd June ... ... Rs. 0 8
Thacker's News, 26th May and 3rd June... ... 1 0
Saturday Review, 24th and 31st May 1 4
Naval and Military Gazette, 24th and 31st May... 1 4
Weekly Despatch, 25th May and 1st June ... 1 4
Lady's Newspaper, 24th and 31st May 1 4
Jackson's Woolwich Journal, 2nd June... ... 0 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28 Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following just received per "Bucton Castle."

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE, 12mo. cloth ..... Rs. 8
WILKIE COLLINS'S ANTONINA, cr. 8vo. cloth 3 12
„ „ DEAD SECRET, „ „ ... 3 12
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON, 12mo. cloth... 2 4
BULL'S HINTS TO MOTHERS, &c., 12mo. cloth 3 4
ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING. 1 12
ORR'S CIRCLE OF THE SCIENCES; ORGANIC NATURE, 3 vols..... 10 0
COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS; edited by R. BELL. 3 vols. embossed cloth..... 5 0
LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN; THE SLAVERY MARTYR..... 3 12
OUR OLD TOWN, by THOMAS MILLER, cr. 8vo. cloth 6 0
PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA, 3 vols. cloth..... 10 0
JOHN TIMBS' SOMETHING FOR EVERY-BODY, A GARLAND FOR THE YEAR, cr. 8vo. cloth 3 12
HOME MEMORIES, by Mrs. BROCK, 4th thousand 3 4
EARNING A LIVING; OR FROM HAND TO MOUTH, SCENE FROM THE HOMES OF WORKING PEOPLE, by M. A. S. BARBER, 12mo. cloth 2 12
WALFORD'S MEN OF THE TIME; A DICTIONARY OF EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS, cr. 8vo. half bound 8 0
ONE OF THEM, by CHARLES LEVER, illustrated by PHIZ, 8vo. cloth..... 10 0
DAVENPORT DUNN, by CHARLES LEVER, ditto, 2 vols. 8vo. 10 0
CRICKET AND RICE, by Captain ATKINSON, plates, royal 8vo. cloth 10 0
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, edited by B. B. KERR, LL.D., 4 vols. 8vo..... 40 0
McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, 8vo. half russia, strongly bound..... 38 0
BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS, (MURRAY) cr. 8vo. calf gilt 12 0
Ditto ditto morocco... 15 0
TOM CRINGLE'S LOG, by MICHAEL SCOTT, illustrated 4 0
WILKIE COLLINS'S, THE QUEEN OF HEARTS, cr. 8vo. cloth..... 3 12
8 vols. 12mo. embossed cloth 15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

HERBERT & Co., have just received a further large supply of the following shaped *English* Concertinas:—

Some eyes where the model of each style of Music for Ropes is only.

Complete with Patent Books of every

The chief features of excellence in these beautiful instruments are their richness of tone; strength of Manufacture; and simplicity of make; the mode of learning to play them is clearly explained in a book given with the Instrument.

HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, July 1st 1862.

N. B.—Each Concertina is fitted into a neat Mahogany box, with lock and key.

BOMBAY B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Apply to the Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

5 RUPEES REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN the Governor's Bungalow and Mr. Sangster's, Malabar Hill, A GOLD BROOCH, with Cornelian Shield.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

LOST OR STOLEN.

AN order, dated Beitkul 13th May 1862, on Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Bombay, in favor of Ardaseer Furdoonjee's Sons or Ardaseer Furdoonjee, for Rupees 390.

1 Bank Note No. 5569 for Rs. 100.
1 Ditto No. 3295 for Rs. 10.

Payment of the order and Notes has been stopped by the undersigned, by whom a reward will be given if they are delivered to them.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS,
Medow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

NOTICE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Dharemgaum in Khandeish, on the 15th ultimo, two AUSTRALIAN HORSES. The public are accordingly cautioned against the purchase of Horses answering to the following description:—

One Bay Australian, about 15 hands in height; rising five; branded on near shoulders with the letter K.; has a white star on forehead.

One Grey Australian, standing about 15-1; aged, branded on near shoulder, letters rather indistinct, P. being apparently one of them; has two small saddle scars on back.

Information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received or duly rewarded by Mr. W. F. ARTHURS, Julgaum, Khandeish.

Poona, 9th July 1862.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for HERBERT & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, June 23rd 1862.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 5) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*—

Rs.
Elastic Patent Leather Boots..... 14 p. pair.
„ French Calf do..... 13 „ „
„ or Lace Brown Leather do..... 13 „ „
Laced Patent Shoes..... 9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by Boosey, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded,) and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

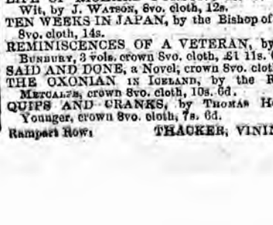
NEW MUSIC.

QUADRILLES, *Star of India*, dedicated to Madlle Amy M. Cursetjee, by *Joseph Schmuck*; Rs. 2-8.

VALSE, *The Rising Sun*, dedicated to Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., by *Joseph Schmuck*; Rs. 2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE MINIMA HARMONIUM.



Length, 29 inches; depth, 14¼ inches; height, 38 inches.

THE supports are fastened by hooks, and are easily separated, which admits of the Instrument being packed in a box of the following dimensions; viz. 31 inches long, 10½ inches deep, and 20½ inches high.

This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone, i. e. has the full resemblance of Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tone equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium.

Price, with the Percussion Action, in Rosewood Rs. 300.

With Expression, Flute, Hautbois, and Clarionette Stops, and corresponding Basses.

Including a substantial Box.

The same, without the Percussion Action, Rs. 260.

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row.

July 1st 1862.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

ST. ANDREWS LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

TO LIBRARIES AND BOOK CLUBS.

The Copies now remaining of the following Popular Works are offered at English Prices.

MEMORIALS OF THOMAS HOOD, by his Son and Daughter, 2 vols. 21s.
MY DIARY IN INDIA, by W. H. RUSSELL, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, 21s.
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS, contributed to the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Review*, by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, 2 vols. 8vo. 21

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 12th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. to 2s. 06d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.07/16d.to09/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	73½ with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	44 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs.12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 3,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 385 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 130 do.
Threetle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company... ..	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	94¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	104¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Cassiles.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 107
Gold Leaf	" 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
" (Seeds)....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
" (Seeds) .....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
To Hull .....£2 0s. 0d.	
To China.....No offers.	
To Clyde..... Do.	

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 11TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 283 to 284
New Surat	" 285 to 286
New Dholleru, and Bhowningger	" 285 to 290
New Oomrawtee	" 265 to 270
New Compta, ...	" 275 to 277
New Dharwar Sawinned	" 365 to 370
New Sarnee, and Nuggur	" 260 to 262
New Vernal	" 265 to 267
Khandeish	" 255 to 260
New Perateeze	" 270 to 272
New Accola	" 288 to 290
New Mangalore	" 270 to 272

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,565.

SEEDS—Linseed, Cundeish...at Rs. 6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... " 7-8 to 7-10 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... " 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 87 to 38 nominal.
" 26 to 27

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11⅞d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE.....
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for equipment purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s. 11⅞d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s. 11⅞d.
" On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes.....	1s. 11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 30th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per c per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 1⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:
On London at 6 months' sight .....: 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" on demand .....
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names at full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 12	Coringa (s)	Gray	Kurrachee 9 July.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To.
July 12	Euphrates	Gywther	Liverpool.
	Campbell	Meikle	Liverpool.
	Seringapatam	Dunn	Madras.
	Salsette (s)	Burne	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Coringa*, from Kurrachee.—Dr. R. Lucius; Ensign R. Hennell; Mrs. Strange; Captain Irvine; Lieut. Reid; 5 Native Non-Commissioned; 3 European Prisoners; 8 European Non-Commissioned rank and file, and ten deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Euphrates*, to Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Lord Raglan*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Relief*, for Tuticorin.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 12th JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—36 bags Coffee, 62 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., S and N. Nanabhoy; 19 packages Sundries, Jacob.

Victory.—1 bale Cow Hides, 10 corges, Mahomedally Cumroodeen; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

For Liverpool.

Lord Raglan.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khetsey.

Arabian.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Courjee Mowjee.

Bates Family.—101½ bales Cotton, 355¼ cwt., Pestonjee Jehangeer.

Golconda.—155 bales Cotton, 542¼ cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee.

For Havre.

Novelle Antoinette—94 bags Coffee, 90 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., J. Sigg and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookhun.

For Hongkong.

Preston.—50 packages Cloves, 61 cwt. 10 lbs., Futtabhoy Amerjee; 107 bundles Heerabole, 62½ cwt., Laljee Jugjeevun.

Steamer *Columbian.*—50½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Ludhabhoy Nensey and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ramkrison Sewnarrayan; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rugnath Juggonnath; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassombhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 1 package Cigars, Wasoodewjee.

Tuticorin.

Relief.—40 boxes Species, 2,00,000 Rupees, W. Nicol and Co.

For Calcutta.

Earl of Clare.—30 packages Sundries, Hajee Esmael Seedick.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Irvine, Captain C., 27th Regt., on private affairs, from Mecan Meer.
Paske, Lieut. H. S., 95th Regt., on duty, from Poona.
Sandwith, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Hennell, Ensign R., 23rd Regt. N. I., to join, from Kurrachee.
Bell, Captain S., Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, from Khandeish.
Ince, Captain F. G., Hyderabad Cavalry, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Bell, Captain S., Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, to Hyderabad.
Innes, Captain F. G., Hyderabad Cavalry, on leave, to Hyderabad.
Inge, Lieut. D. M., 6th Dragoons, on leave, to England.
Blake, Captain, 28th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 12th July 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is adjourned until further orders.

Bombay, Sunday, 13th July 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 11th July 1862.

In calling the particular attention of all Officers concerned to G. G. O. No. 404, dated the 3rd instant, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all applications from Officers of the Bombay Staff Corps to withdraw therefrom, on the ground they have been misled as regards the application of the retiring regulations of 1796 to the Corps in question, shall be sent in to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army by the 1st August next.

The Officer Commanding 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is authorized to issue an extra five pounds of dry grass to each horse in the Regiment under his Command during the ensuing two months.

Lieut Forteath, of the 12th Regt. N. I., is appointed Adjutant of that Corps.

Lieut. C. Douglas, of the 15th Regt. N. I., is attached to do duty with the 18th Regt. N. I., until 1st November next.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th July 1862.

Messrs. C. Wakeford, 1st Class N. T., and J. C. Milne, 3rd Class Engineers, supernumeraries attached to the *Ajdahá*, are to be lent to the *Prince Arthur* for duty.

Lieut. G. T. Robinson, Gunnery Officer, is allowed 15 days' privilege leave from the 15th instant, to proceed to the Deccan.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th June 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief directs strict attention to the following Order as the absence of the required information is creat ve of delay and inconvenience to Departments concerned, especially those of Account:—

All applications for, and all orders granting, passage by sea or river* vessels; and conveyance by railway; horse or palkee dawk; bullock train; or other mode of travelling at the public expense, are to be enfaced with the nature of the duty on which the Officers or others, for whom conveyance at the public expense is ordered to be provided, are proceeding.

* This will apply to Mooltan, and other places.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

KATTYWAR.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am again tempted to write you on the affairs and management of this part of the world, though I fear you must be getting tired of the subject; but I hope that public benefit which it is to be wished you may by publishing all these letters be the means of conferring on this hitherto benighted province, will be deemed by you a good reward for your kindness in publishing them.

I would notice the system of carrying on the affairs in the Agency and the offices of the Assistants. Be it known then, that whenever a case is brought up by a Vukeel and his client, should the latter be there, the Vukeel of the chief or any other person against whom the complaint is made, is called upon to answer, and of course he is never ready, but asks for time. This is no doubt all fair, but one would fancy that the time at first allowed ought to be stuck to, and no excuse for more delay sanctioned. Such, however, is not the case; and at the expiry of the first period of time allowed, fresh excuses are put forward, and more time wanted. Well, this system goes on and on, until at last it amounts to the defendant getting what is called "three Moodus," or in other words, three periods of grace allowed him. After this even, they seldom, if ever, are ready to answer to the complaint, and a system then of "Takeeds" or warnings is carried on, and three of these is the usual allowance. If after all this delay which will vary according to the distance from which it is supposed the answer has to come and amounts in all sometimes to as much as two months or even more and no answer is then ready, a mohsul or fine is imposed, which soon has its proper effect. But all this time the unhappy complainant is away from his home and fields, and things there are certainly not improving during his absence as you can well imagine.

Now I ask,—Is not this a most rotten style of carrying on work, and is it surprising that under it there is such an enormous amount of arrears as I hear there are? I have heard that there are as many as a thousand to twelve hundred cases awaiting settlement in some of the Assistants' offices, and more coming in daily. It is no wonder, I think, then, that the people cry out at the delay. The delays are in a great measure no doubt caused by the system I have pointed out as well as by the Vukeels, who of course encourage it as they are all this time drawing their pay. It behoves Government therefore to introduce a new system as soon as possible and to adopt some measures for protecting the people from these and other impositions being carried on.

Let a fair allowance of time be given by all manner of means to a defendant; but at the expiration of that time let the case be brought on and go by default if there be no respondent present or *vice versa*. If Government were to increase the number of Assistants in order to bring up arrears; and to pay them, I would say reduce a great deal of the useless expenditure I wrote you of in my last, they would be acting but fairly and justly.

It requires a far abler pen than mine to shew up all the shortcomings of the Province, and in doing so, one also has a most delicate and difficult subject to write on, for all fault found is in a way found with the late Political Agent, Colonel Laing, who, no one can deny, was a most able man, and one doubtless well suited to this Province; but he had unfortunately been too long in the country without going home, and consequently was far behind these go-ahead times in many things. As to Major Barr who has more recently held the appointment, and is now, I understand, removed, it is unnecessary to make any remark. Colonel Lang was (if you look at this Province in the light of a human being) a first rate nurse so long as the child was in long clothes or had not left the nursery. But it has now arrived at the age when jacket and breeches are put on and naturally requires a different treatment, and it is high time some other was adopted, or like a child it will become spoiled and at last when the stringent rule has to be brought into play, it will be found all the more difficult to carry it out. Let Government then bestir itself and not delay matters, for that a change must be made they must now be well aware, indeed by Major Barr's removal they have shown their feeling on this subject in an unmistakeable manner, and the longer it is put off the more difficult and complicated will it make matters. They must look at things with the eye of one who sees before him a nasty and difficult operation to perform, but who nerves himself for it and acts boldly.

Before concluding I cannot help of bringing to your notice what appears a most frightful case of overcharge which Government has lately been put to, and that too with the sanction of the late Political Agent, Major Barr, namely, the post guns which have lately been to Ahmedabad for practice had occasion to halt at Wudwan, and the people there demanded to be paid for grass at the rate of Rs. 20 per 1000 bundles which the Officer Commanding very properly refused to pay until he had referred the case to the Political Agent, who decided that that rate was to be paid. Now had there been a deficiency of rain in 1861 as there was in 1860, this charge would not have been outrageous, as I know that in 1860-61 forage of all kinds was very scarce. In fact we had as narrow an escape from a famine in Kattywar as possible; but in 1861-62 we had a very fair fall of rain, and grass was most plentiful and cheap, and at Rajcote where there is a great consumption and it is brought in from long distances, the highest price was five or six rupees per 1000. Now at Wudwan there is no scarcity, for there they have grass "Bheers," and it grows plentifully round about, and from enquiries I have made among the natives, the grass ought not to have cost more at the outside than our Rajcote rate, namely, five or eight rupees per 1000; and that, they said, was allowing for an overcharge which people will make for strangers passing through a place. Truly, if this is the way the Political Agent takes care of the interests of Government, it is a novel one, and not I fancy likely to meet with their approval when they know it.

FASSENACLOID.

Guzerat, July 1862.

CALENDAR—JULY 1862.

Last Quarter.....Friday 18d. 10h.' 4.4m. P.M.
New Moon.....Sunday 27d. 1h. 56.3m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun fired at Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	14		5 32	6 39	0 51	1 13	
Tues.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	1 31	1 43	
Wed.	16		5 32	6 39	2 7	2 29	
Thur.	17		5 32	6 39	2 41	3 13	
Fri.	18		5 33	6 39	3 24	4 13	
Sat.	19	[day after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	4 10	5 20	
Sun.	20	Margaret.—5th Sun	5 34	6 38	5 19	6 40	

Date 11th July, Time—8h.56m.40.7s.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR will leave Bombay by the next Mail for England, and will return in September. Any Commissions entrusted to him shall be faithfully executed.

NOTICE.

My Brother, MR. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.
Morning Papers 'filed.' Charges as usual.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE.....	July 3
AGRA.....	July 8	LAHORE	June 25
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 8
BANGALORE	June 17	MALTA	June 20
COCHIN	June 28	MEERUT	June 24
CALCUTTA	July 2	OUDH	June 28
CAPE	Mar 9	PUNJAUB	July 2
CEYLON	June 17	PENANG.....	June 21
DELHI	June 4	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 11	SINGAPORE	June 19

THE

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1862.

BESIDES dismissing Major Barr from the office of Political Agent in Kattywar, the Government of Bombay have censured Mr. Coulson, the First Assistant most severely for his late conduct at Joonaghur, and he has been removed from any charge of that State for the present. Government have meant well all through this business: and we believe they will still see justice done, though by the machinations of the Nagurs, and the incompetence of others, delay has been occasioned, and a scandalous injustice has been done. The Nagur Brahmin interest in Kattywar must be broken up; and those who are in its meshes must go to the wall with it. The condition of Kattywar is now a disgrace to the British Government, which affects to have sway in the province, which collects tribute from it, and leaves it, —— as it is! This must not be any longer; and we fully believe that the Government of Bombay do not intend it to be so any longer.

HAD the Parsis lived in a different age, some centuries ago, when the human intellect was over-ridden and kept in darkness by priestcraft and superstition, Dr. Haug might have been regarded as an *avatar* of some sort; or he might have received all the honours of a mighty prophet, commissioned to reveal divine truths to them. If Zoroaster was their Moses who gave them the Law, he is their Elijah sent to revive that law, and bring it back to their remembrance after the lapse of ages. He is the oracle to which they resort for the solution of all questions pertaining to Zoroastrian faith and practice. Their position is rather humiliating; for not one of their own body is able to read and thoroughly understand their sacred books. When a question is mooted, they have to call in a foreigner to their assistance, that foreigner too of a widely different Faith, in order to elucidate points of doctrine and observance. It is high time, therefore, that some Parsi should set himself to the accurate study of the Zend, in order that Zoroastrians may be independent in the interpretation of their religious writings; that they may go to the fountain-head when difficulties arise; and that, no longer depending on the oral traditions of their priests who are much on a par with the Romish priests of the Dark Ages in point of learning, they may be confidently aware of what they are to believe and what not.

Dr. Haug was consulted the other day for his opinion as to whether Parsis are prohibited from eating with professors of other religions. The oracular response from the *sanctum* of the profound oriental scholar is as follows:—

"It is not specifically mentioned in any of the books of Zoroaster, that his followers are not to eat with those who do not profess his religion.

"In one place it is only said that Zoroastrians are not to do any thing with idolators. In the Zend-Avesta, Hindus are called idolators. But they are at liberly to eat with Mahometans, Jews, Christians, and all who worship the true God."

What a surprise for our Parsi friends! Their practice has been by no means consonant with the *dicta* of Zoroaster. They have always lived in closer fellowship and companionship with Hindus than with Christians, though they ought to give the preference to the latter. A fast young Parsi may be willing to sit at table with a Christian; but we doubt whether a Parsi of the old school would ever make up his mind to accept an invitation to dinner at an Englishman's house, and really enjoy it. There are, of course, differences of taste, for which due allowance must be made. Laying these aside, however, we contend that there can never be true friendship between Englishmen, Parsis, and other Indian races, till the time comes when all shall cordially sit down to a common table, without one considering his neighbour unclean. For strange and paradoxical though it may seem, we allege that the feelings of genuine friendship can never be truly elicited except over a common meal, as is plainly intimated by the word companionship, eating bread together. So long as men object to break bread with each other, genuine kindly feelings cannot subsist between them. That is the gulf which no other outward professions or displays of any kind can bridge over. Mere association in trade and business with the common object of amassing a fortune will never effect this. No sooner are office doors closed, than an impenetrable wall of demarcation and separation rises with the shades of evening, between European and Native, and there is no intercourse of any kind, no intercharge of the amenities of life. It is the old story of the European making money by means of the Native, and the Native making money out of the European. Hence the alienation and estrangement of feeling so apparent between the conquering and the conquered races. Merely giving the Natives a share in the administration of the laws and affairs of the country as is now done, will do nothing towards remedying this evil. It will rather tend to strengthen the barrier and widen the breach, as education raises the masses from the depths of ignorance and barbarism. We lay ourselves open to censure, perhaps, for taking so low a view of the matter; but we are convinced it is the highest, next to the influence of the profession of a common religion, which of course would level all differences, and create, more surely than any other means, a genuine spirit of amity and concilation between European and Asiatic. Arguing on this low ground, however, we assert there can never be true friendship between European and Native, till the former associate with the latter in their homes; but this cannot be effectually done till the latter acquire not European education and learning alone, but European refinement of manners.

WE find from the letter of "PRACTICE" which appeared in our issue of the 10th that we erred in supposing that the "Christian Vernacular Education Society" had hitherto taken no step towards the accomplishment of its proper object. We are glad to hear that it has taken the very important step of getting out from England two trained Masters for the purpose of establishing a training institution. The cause of our ignorance, and that of many others interested in education, of this important fact, is doubtless the circumstance mentioned by our correspondent, that these two gentlemen although they have been two years in Madras have not yet commenced operations, but have been quietly engaged in the important preliminary work of acquiring "the prevailing vernacular tongue."

We were fully alive to the difficulties likely to be encountered at the commencement, and which have been very clearly and fairly stated by "PRACTICE." Christian pupils cannot easily be procured in Madras. Missionaries cannot well afford to send their young converts to a training school because they require them all, to communicate *religious instruction* to the different classes in their schools, and all arescarcely sufficient, even although the secular part of the work may be in a great measure performed by heathen teachers. Our correspondent also says that Missionaries "will not allow that they are unable to do the needful themselves." This is true, but we think that it is much to be regretted: very few, if any, missionaries have had any practical training in a Normal vernacular school. Most of them we are persuaded have never seen one. If they had, they might still have felt that they could not well sp

Catarrh.

This disease, which perhaps is better known as cold, is of a very frequent occurrence also at sea, and one that ought not to be wondered at—considering the many and sudden changes which the weather undergoes. The common symptoms are cough, dullness of the eyes—which are oftentimes inflamed, as well as watery, together with a disinclination for food or water. In *severe* cases, the throat becomes sore and renders swallowing difficult; and sometimes the glands under the jaws—as well as those under the ears—are also swollen. These symptoms are generally followed by a discharge of matter from the nostrils.

Unless there be such a degree of weakness as to render it evidently improper, bleeding should be employed at an early period when this disease is severe, and the cough troublesome—more especially if the pulse is quickened. This, if employed in time, will afford great relief, and should not be done sparingly.

In *slight* cases, however, there is scarcely any alteration in the pulse or appetite, yet there is often a high degree of fever attached to it. Should the symptoms not abate in the course of two or three days, the horse ought again to be bled. If the bowels are open, the only necessary medicine will be a few fever balls; but if there is any soreness observed in the throat it may be blistered and a fever *powder* consisting of one oz. of nitre and a couple of ozs. of tartar emetic should be given him in a mash twice a day instead. Be it here observed that when soreness is present in the throat, much harm may be done by the administration of balls or drenches, *particularly the latter*. If the horse is at all costive, a laxative may be given him, for a day or two. The horse's head should be steamed with hot bran-mashes frequently, and kept warm with a hood, and some gruel (warm) offered him continually. The legs should be well rubbed, and kept bandaged. The patient should be carefully treated during his illness, and particularly, when the disease appears removed, for, if neglected, it will probably return: and such indiscretion may be the consequence of producing a chronic cough.

N. B.—The discharge of matter from the nostrils is generally considered beneficial.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 12th July 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE BUGGY NUISANCE.—Two hack-buggy drivers, Nos. 113 and 313, but whose names did not transpire, were summoned for obstructing the public road.

The charge was fully proved against the first defendant who had been detected by Mr. Forjett in obstructing the road with his buggy on Monday night last.

The other one pleaded guilty.

His Worship fined both of the defendants in the sum of three rupees each, and warned them that if they came before him again he would inflict a much heavier fine upon them.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

SEA CASE.—John Lewis, Daniel Conner, John Anderson, William Power, Michael Powell, Joseph Edwards, and William Farrel, seamen, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship *Virginia*.

Captain James Davys, master of the above ship, stated that on the morning of the 8th instant, six of the prisoners refused duty, and on the 10th John Anderson refused on the ground that the ship was making too much water. The ship was only making three-quarters of an inch per hour. Witness here produced a certificate from Lloyd's surveyor, which certified that the whole of the pumps had been sounded and sealed, which, after a lapse of eight hours and forty minutes showed an increase of six inches of water in the well, or less than three-quarters of an inch per hour, the ship was considered to be in a seaworthy condition, staunch and strong, and fit to proceed on her intended voyage to Europe. Witness added that he considered the vessel perfectly safe and seaworthy. There were six men on board that made the voyage from Europe, altogether there were twelve men on board, none of whom have any complaints. The prisoners only joined in Bombay.

In defence the prisoners said that that they would not go to sea in the ship in her present condition; some of them said that they were willing to go on board providing the vessel was caulked.

His Worship adjourned the hearing of the case at this stage for the evidence of the ship carpenter. Subsequently the carpenter was sent for when his evidence was taken.

Angus McKinnon, carpenter of the *Virginia* said.—I consider the ship to be in a staunch and seaworthy condition and quiet fit to go to sea with the caulking that's going to be done to her. She leaks one inch per hour in the bottom. I have no objection to go to sea in her so long as she does not make more water than she does at the present time. She sucks at thirteen inches. We pumped her at 6 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon there were twenty inches of water in her.

Mr. John Piper, Chief Mate, corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and added that he had not the least objection to go to sea in her.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty of the charge preferred against them, except the fifth prisoner, Powell, who consented to go on board; they were each sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, in the House of Correction for four weeks. Powell was ordered to be sent on board.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Three Portuguese named respectively Augustine Cordoza, Bastiao Sella and Constancio, were charged with assaulting a woman of the name of Margareto Pinto, on Sunday the 29th of June.

The case has been repeatedly remanded in consequence of the detention of the prosecutrix in hospital, through the injuries she received from the treatment of the prisoners.

This day the poor woman was in attendance, when she was examined in reference to the charge; as she also was several other witnesses from whose evidence it appeared that a most unprovoked and cowardly assault had been committed on the prosecutrix, the prisoners having all struck her repeatedly. A large bludgeon was produced in Court, which the witness stated had been used for the purpose of maltreating the woman. There were some marks of violence still on the prosecutrix's person from the effects of the injuries that she had sustained.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty, and fined them twenty-five rupees each, and in default of the fines being paid they would be sent to the House of Correction, with hard labour, for two months each. If the fines were paid the prosecutrix was to receive twenty-five rupees out of it as reparation for the injury she had sustained.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

SIXTH DAY, *Saturday, 12th July* 1862.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench, at ten o'clock, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. JOHN JONES,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. Wichelo; J. Whitaker; J. Dwyer; C. Poola; J. Freeman; J. G. Vitters; W. H. G. Mayers; J. DeSilva; Cowasjee Ardaseer; Bhowany Vishwanath; and Cumrodeen Zoakey.

MURDER.—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ibrahim was placed at the bar on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of one Mamoola woman.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Acting Advocate General, Mr. Westropp, with Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Dunbar defended the prisoner.

The Advocate General in opening the case to the jury said, that it was his duty to state the circumstances of what the jury would hear from the evidence, was an atrocious murder committed on the 1st of May last in the Chuckla street. Two persons had lost their lives, and one of the murdered women was Mamoola, who was a cook in the service of the other murdered woman, Sherefa, a courtezan. Both the women resided on the first floor of a house in the Chuckla. Prisoner had been living with Sherefa for five or six days before the occurrence, and, the jury would hear in evidence, that they constantly quarrelled during that time; nevertheless they lived together. The learned gentleman would call witnesses, who would state that on hearing an alarm they came to the landing of the staircase and saw the prisoner stab the woman, Mamoola, with a knife; that prisoner after stabbing Mamoola threw the knife into the room out of which he seemed to have come; that the knife was afterwards found under the cot of Sherefa, who was also found to have been stabbed. The jury would hear in evidence why the prisoner should have stabbed Mamoola, and if they were satisfied with the evidence that would be adduced before them, it would be their duty to convict the prisoner of the crime of murder. The following witnesses were called:—

Bunnoo, a courtezan, on being examined, stated that she resided in the Chuckla. She knew the prisoner. The deceased Sherefa, who was also a courtezan, lived in a room next to her's. The deceased Mamoola was Sherefa's cook, and lived with her mistress. Prisoner was in the habit of frequenting Sherefa's house. On a Thursday morning, about two months and a half ago, witness heard Mamoola scream out. Witness and her servant hastened to the landing of the staircase. She saw the prisoner strike Mamoola with a knife and then throw away the knife. She did not notice with what hand prisoner struck Mamoola; he gave the blow with force. Mamoola was standing up trembling. Prisoner threw the knife into Sherefa's room. (Witness identifies the knife produced in Court). After stabbing Mamoola, prisoner ran downstairs. Witness then called a policeman from her window. Mamoola after being struck, fell down, and died on the spot. Policemen came up soon after. Witness subsequently saw Sherefa lying dead in her room.

Cross-examined.—Witness had seen prisoner in company with Sherefa five or six days before. She did not hear that prisoner had given thirty rupees to Sherefa. During the five or six days Sherefa was in the keeping of the prisoner: Sherefa was visited by several other people. There were quarrels constantly taking place between Sherefa and the prisoner. The night before the murder, prisoner was in Sherefa's room. Witness did not know whether Sherefa had admitted another man into her room that night. Witness knew Shaik Ibrahim, he was in the habit of visiting Sherefa, and was there always day and night. Prisoner gave the blow in an upward direction.

To the Court.—When witness went up on hearing the scream, she saw Mamoola standing outside the door of Sherefa's room, near the landing of the staircase.

Mohunlall Ramlall, servant of the last witness, said he resided in the same house. He knew the deceased Mamoola and Sherefa. On the morning of the 1st May last, about half-past seven o'clock, while sitting in the rooom of his mistress, he heard a scream, "Oh Alla!" He opened the door of his room and went to the landing of the staircase where he observed Mamoola lying down on the floor. He saw the prisoner strike Mamoola with a knife. Prisoner threw the knife into Sherefa's house. (Witness identifies the knife shewn him). Prisoner then ran downstairs. Witness gave an alarm, crying out "sepoy! sepoy!" Witness was afraid to go into Sherefa's room. Previous to this occurrence, prisoner had been frequenting Sherefa's house for five or six days; he lived with her. Witness heard quarrels take place between Sherefa and prisoner for those five or six days.

Cross-examined.—Witness did not know whether prisoner gave thirty rupees to Sherefa. He did not know whether prisoner was intoxicated with opium that morning. Previous to the occurrence, witness did not see prisoner that morning in Sherefa's room. He had seen prisoner the previous night at ten o'clock in Sherefa's room. Prisoner gave only one blow and that in a downward direction.

To a juryman (Mr. Bhowany Wishwanath).—Witness was employed as a cook by Bunnoo. He did not hear any quarrels take place between the prisoner and Bunnoo.

To the Court.—Witness first saw the prisoner strike Mamoola with a knife.

Dr. Robert Haines, Surgeon to the Coroner, examined the body of the deceased Mamoola at a house in Chuckla. Deceased appeared to be about twenty years of age. The body and clothes were saturated with blood, and there was an incised wound in the chest about an inch in length. On examination he found that the wound had penetrated the heart and caused death. It was a punctured wound, apparently made by a cutting or pointed instrument. The knife produced before the Court would have made such a wound.

Cross-examined.—The body appeared to be free from any disease. An instrument like the knife would have produced such a wound.

Abdool Raymon, a Kalassee, said he was in the room of the witness Bunnoo on the night of the 30th April, he passed the night with Bunnoo. The following morning he saw Memoobee lying on the landing of the staircase. Blood was flowing from her side, and she was breathing heavily. Witness knew the deceased by the name of Memoobee and did not know any other name. He heard Bunnoo calling out for policemen.

Cross-examined.—While he was in Bunnoo's room in the night, he did not hear any noise in Sherefa's room. He saw the prisoner for the first time after the woman was killed; he saw him in custody of the police. Prisoner is a Kalassee.

Vishram Megjee, a milkseller, said he kept a shop on the ground-floor of the house in which the deceased resided. On the morning of the 1st May he heard a cry of "oh" and immediately afterwards saw the prisoner coming downstairs quickly. Witness asked the prisoner, "who cried out." Prisoner made no reply and ran away. Prisoner had a red jacket on his person. Witness observed marks of blood on prisoner's left fore-arm.

Cross-examined.—Witness was three or four yards distant from the prisoner when the latter ran past him. They were marks of blood on the jacket and not of water.

Ballajee Santoojee, Police Duffadar, recollected the 1st of May last. He went to a house in the Chuckla in consequence of hearing a cry from the window of a courtezan. He went up to the first floor and saw the deceased Mamoola lying on the landing of the staircase. Blood was flowing from a wound in her chest. He went into the room and found the woman Sherefa lying on her cot, breathing heavily. There was a knife lying on the ground near the cot. It was stained with blood. (Witness identifies the knife produced before the Court). The knife was produced before the Coroner's inquest which was held on both bodies. Mamoola was quite dead when he saw her; Sherefa died after some time. When prisoner was brought to witness at half-past seven o'clock that morning, he (witness) observed marks of blood on the left sleeve of prisoner's jacket. (Witness identifies the jacket produced before the Court). He found a jacket (another jacket produced before the Court) in Sherefa's room, which prisoner identified as his own. There were no marks of blood on this jacket. He did not observe any vestiges of a struggle in Sherefa's room. The mat of the cot on which Sherefa was lying was saturated with blood.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner is a Mahomedan and Kalassee by occupation. He did not appear to be suffering from the effects of opium that morning. Prisoner had applied to the Magistrate for an allowance of opium while in custody, as he said he was habituated to using it. Mamoola was lying in front of Sherefa's room. He took charge of the knife and shewed it to Dr. Haines. There were small spots of blood on the knife; they were somewhat dry.

Re-examined.—The spots on the knife were not quite dry, the blood was fresh.

Mahdoo Narayen, Police Naique, recollected the 1st of May last. In consequence of information received from the last witness, witness arrested the prisoner in the Fort Police Office. Prisoner was sitting in the Police Office and was not in custody of any policeman. There were marks of fresh blood on the left sleeve of his jacket. When witness apprehended him, prisoner said that he had come to the Police Office on business.

Dr. R. F. Reid, Coroner of Bombay, said he held two inquests on view of the bodies of Mamoola and Sherefa. Prisoner was present at the proceedings and the evidence was interpreted to him. During the proceedings, prisoner attempted to say something but was prevented from so doing until the evidence was gone into. After the depositions were taken, the usual form of caution was read over and interpreted to the prisoner carefully. After being duly cautioned, prisoner made a statement. [The Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Sangster, read the prisoner's statement before the Court. Prisoner after stating the cause of quarrel between himself and Sherefa, made use of the words in Hindoostanee in his statement, "Ay Kam Hooa," this deed was done].

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Dunbar in his address for the defence appealed to the jury to consider the evidence with the most serious care and attention, as upon their verdict depended the matter of life and death of the prisoner. The jury had to consider two questions; first, whether the prisoner was the man who struck the blow, and secondly, whether he struck the deceased such a blow as caused her death. There was no question, and it was proved beyond doubt that the two unfortunate women, Mamoola and Sherefa, met with their deaths on the morning of the 1st of May. Now, what was the evidence to connect prisoner with their deaths. The witness Bunnoo stated that the woman was standing up and that the prisoner gave her a blow in an upward direction; while the witness Mohunlall, her (Bunnoo's) servant, who went up to the spot the same time said, that he saw Mamoola lying on the ground and that the prisoner stooping over her gave a blow in the downward direction. These were contradictory statements of two persons who pretended to have witnessed the deed simultaneously—a very gross contradiction indeed. The two stories were perfectly irreconcileable, and it appeared quite incredible that these two persons who were alleged to be standing close to the deceased should so differ in the material points. Either one or other of them was perjuring, but the chances were that they were both perjuring, and that they had trumped up this charge. The house in which the deceased lived was tenanted by fifteen or twenty other courtezans, and it was possible that some one of them might have murdered the woman; however, the learned counsel could not directly charge any person with it. It was utterly impossible to attach credence to the testimony of the witness Megjee, who said he saw marks of blood on the prisoner's red jacket, for, the marks of any other fluid on a red jacket might have produced a similar effect on his organs of vision. The two principal witnesses having directly contradicted each other, and the testimony of the other witnesses being too insignificant, the learned counsel called upon the jury before they returned a verdict to satisfy themselves beyond all reasonable doubt whether it was the prisoner's hand which caused the death of the deceased. The learned counsel contended that there was no evidence whatever to connect prisoner with the knife produced in Court, and to shew that that was the knife with which prisoner murdered the deceased. One of the great features which characterises a case of murder is malice aforethought or premeditation. Here it did not appear that there was malice aforethought; on the contrary there was strong presumption of a sudden provocation. In his statement before the Coroner, prisoner alleged that he had paid Sherefa 30 Rs. as wages in advance, and that two or three days after she had received the money she commenced quarrelling with him and calling him bad names, having already pledged her love to another man. It therefore appeared likely that that morning there were bickerings between them, in consequence of the old lover of the woman being in possession of the premises, and that the prisoner had received great provocation which impelled him to commit the deed. There was no evidence to shew how the woman Sherefa had met her death. The evidence, supposing it to be true, was, that the prisoner was near the door and that the woman Mamoola was standing between him and Sherefa apparently attempting to arrest him. Now, the learned counsel said, if the prisoner was attempting to run away from the scuffle, and if Mamoola stopped him and that he killed her to rescue himself, he would not be guilty of murder. [*His Lordship* here said he did not agree with Mr. Dunbar in this doctrine. Every man would be justified in arresting a person attempting to escape from justice.] Mr. Dunbar then put it thus, that if the prisoner was running away to avoid the importunities of Sherefa, and that Mamoola stopped him and he killed her, the offence would not amount to murder. Under the Penal Code, the whole gist of the offence lay in intention or premeditation. Unless the jury believed that the prisoner struck the blow with premeditation and with a full knowledge of the consequences of his act, they could not find him guilty of murder. If all that was stated by the witnesses Bunnoo and Mohunlall were taken for Gospel, the crime would simply amount to homicide, since no premeditation had been shewn under the old law, if there was no malice aforethought shewn, the jury might find a verdict for the reduced offence of manslaughter, but under the existing law of Penal Code, under similar circumstances, they might find verdict for culpable homicide. It was in evidence that the prisoner had applied to the Magistrate for an allowance of opium while in the chowkey, which shewed that he was an opium-eater. Now, although an offence committed under the influence of an intoxicating substance did not in any way lessen the responsibility of the offender, yet that circumstance was sufficient to remove the aspect of premeditation. In conclusion the learned counsel urged that taking the whole of the circumstances into consideration the prisoner was not guilty of the crime of murder, and he hoped the jury would be of the same opinion, giving prisoner the benefit of all reasonable doubts.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence explained to the jury the law of murder and of culpable homicide, and said that to reduce the former offence by provocation, it was necessary that that provocation must be proved and not speculated upon. In calling the attention of the jury to the statement made by the prisoner before the Coroner, His Lordship spoke highly of the praiseworthy exertions of Dr. Reid in taking down the statement in a most careful and painstaking manner, after administering the usual caution to the prisoner.

The jury after a few minutes' deliberation in the box found the prisoner guilty of Murder.

Prisoner on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him according to law, said that he was innocent and knew nothing of the affair.

His Lordship in passing sentence of death upon the prisoner said.—You have been found guilty on the clearest possible evidence of the greatest crime known to the law. You went to the house of the prostitute, and, I believe, jealous of other men who were in the habit of frequenting it, you suddenly took away that woman's life. You then with horrible barbarity destroyed the life of the female attendant of that woman, who attempted to arrest you. The sentence upon you is that you be taken to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck, until you are dead.

The prisoner appeared much affected on hearing the sentence, and was immediately removed from the dock by the Jail Marshal.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. EDWARD W. FLOWERS,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. D. E. McCormack; W. Clarke; V. Todd; M. Cresswell; T. Newman; W. Dracup; J. J. Annunciation; V. Do Cunha; Framjee Ardaseer; Moroba Vinoba; and Shaik Ahmed Dulvay.

FORGERY.—Shamjee Chuttoo, No. 39 of the calendar was placed at the bar on an indictment for using as genuine a forged document. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Dunbar for the prosecution.

Dr. Reid, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for the prisoner.

Damoder Purshotum, on being called, stated that he was a dealer in gold and silver and kept a shop in Cheksey Bazar. He never saw the prisoner at his shop nor had conversation with him, previously to the time when prisoner brought a bank-note to him for change. One morning about two months ago, prisoner brought to his shop a bank-note for 1000 Rs. for change. Witness looked at the note and returned it to the prisoner, because he doubted its genuineness. Witness asked the prisoner where he had got the note from, and prisoner replied that he had got it from a ware house. There were some brokers sitting in the shop, they also saw the note and pronounced it bad. Prisoner took back the note and went away. Witness next saw the prisoner at the Police Office.

Cross-examined.—The brokers in the witness's shop as well as the witness discovered it to be a false note. It was originally a ten-rupee note and the figures appeared to have been altered to make it a thousand-rupee note.

Hurrivullub Bapoojee said he is in the service of Pestonjee Ardaseer and Co., who keeps a shop next to that of the last witness. On the morning in question prisoner brought him the note (identifies the note) and asked for change. Witness told prisoner to go to the adjoining shop, that of the last witness Damoder. Damoder gave back the note to prisoner. Damoder called me to his shop and shewed me the note saying "look what sort of a note this is." Prisoner made no remark, and went away.

Govind Babajee, policeman, took the prisoner into custody on the 4th of May last at about half-past eight in the morning, because he had a false note in his hand. All the people collected near Damoder's shop said that the prisoner had a bad note in his hand. Witness took the prisoner to the Market chowkey and reported him to the European constable.

Cross-examined.—At the Market chowkey prisoner made a statement to the witness that the note was given him by Runchordass Bhattia. There was a person in the Chuckey Bazar by the name of Runchordass, but he has disappeared. Prisoner is a turban-folder by occupation.

Re-examined.—Prisoner told witness that Runchordass lived at the Mandvee Bunder and pointed out the house. Runchordass was not to be found at his home.

F. Kerschner, Police Constable, said, the prisoner was brought to him by the last witness with the note. Witness asked the prisoner where he had got the note from and prisoner replied that he had got it from one Runchordass Toolsedass, that Runchordass Toolsedass came to him and said he had something to do for him, that they both went out to go to the temple and that Runchordass gave him (prisoner) the note to get it changed. Witness looked for Runchordass but could not find him.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner took witness to Runchordass' house and Runchordass' father told them that his son had left that morning at five o'clock. Since then nothing was heard of Runchordass.

The fact of the note being a forged document was admitted by the learned counsel for the defence, to save the examination of the Bank's clerk. This closed the prosecution.

Dr. Reid for the defence commented upon the meagreness of the evidence and contended that there was no evidence to shew that the prisoner when he offered the note for change knew that it was forged. There was nothing in the conduct of the prisoner to shew that he had a fraudulent knowledge.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence said it was possible that the prisoner was made a tool of by Runchordass, and that he took the note innocently, and it was also possible that the prisoner was an accomplice of Runchordass and that he had a guilty knowledge. On the whole the evidence was weak, and coupled with the appearance of the note, it was rather doubtful whether the prisoner had a guilty knowledge.

The jury without hesitation returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Charles Johns and William Hall, Christian negroes, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for house-breaking by night.

Byroo Hunmunta, a labourer, residing at Gowallia, said his house is situated on the hill near the Gowallia tank. On the 23rd of June last he went to bed at ten o'clock in the night. He fastened the door of his house and saw everything safe. At about twelve o'clock in the night he was awakened by a noise, and on looking round, observed the prisoner Johns in the house. At the same time he saw a policeman seize the prisoner. He examined the premises and found a hole made in the wall of the house. The hole was large enough for a man to go through and led into an empty room near the front door. The door had been fastened with a bolt in the night. Witness found the bolt removed and the door flung open when he observed the prisoner Johns and the policeman in the house. He did not lose any property.

John Mahon, Police Constable, said that in consequence of instructions received from Mr. Forjett he went in company with some policemen on the night of the 23rd June last to the house of the last witness. They concealed themselves in an empty room of the house, while some of the native policemen were stationed outside. They heard a noise of a hole being made in the wall. The noise continued for about four or five minutes. Shortly afterwards he found both the prisoners in the house: they had entered by the front door. Prisoner Johns had a knife in his hand with which he struck the other European constable. They went to seize the prisoners and Johns struggled and resisted. While the constables were attempting to secure Johns, the prisoner Hall ran out of the house.

John J. Tandy, Police Constable, accompanied the last witness to the house of the prosecutor. He formed one of the party who were concealed in the room to watch the premises that night. He heard some one enter the passage and shortly afterwards saw both the prisoners in the house. He rushed towards the prisoners to secure them, and in doing so was struck in the breast by prisoner Johns with a knife. The prisoners were afterwards secured.

Acbar Ali, Police Subedar Major, was stationed outside the prosecutor's house. On hearing an alarm given by the constables in the house, witness rushed out of the place where he was concealed, and saw the prisoner Hall running away from the house. Witness pursued him and seized him.

Prisoners in defence urged that whilst strolling about in the town in search of a prostitute's house they fell in with one Martin who offered to join their company, and that Martin led them to a native house in the Gowallia hill where he said they could find pretty girls. They entered the house, and Martin who was leading them disappeared in the house, and they were immediately surrounded by policemen and taken into custody. They suspected that Martin was a detective and had laid the trap for them.

They called two or three witnesses, their shipmates, to speak to their character.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence said that the charge of house-breaking by night had been dismissed, although the prisoners were not found to have entered the house through the hole in the wall but through the front door. But under the Penal Code there was another charge against them of lurking house-trespass by night, and it was for the jury to say whether the evidence established that charge.

The prisoners were found guilty, and the first of them was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years and the second for one year, with hard labour.

The Court adjourned at 5-10 P.M., until Monday at quarter before eleven.

INDIAN.

POONA.

WE understand that owing to intelligence of the death of Lord Canning all public entertainments at Government House are postponed for the present.—*Observer, July* 12.

THE Council, which is to sit on the 15th instant, will commence its sitting in bungalow No. 122 in the Horse Artillery Lines, for which purpose the Government has rented it for 1,500 rupees, and furnished it. We understand that one of its members, the Hon'ble Hemabhoy Premabhoy, will not be present at the sitting of the Council. That gentleman had left Ahmedabad for the purpose of joining the Council but on arrival as far as Vulsar, was suddenly taken sick. He has since returned to Ahmedabad with the permission of His Excellency the Governor.—*Id.*

WE are informed that a Brahmin inhabitant of the village of Tulligaum was attacked and murdered on Monday lastby a number of monsters in human shape, for the sake, it is supposed, of little money the poor man had with him. When discovered, the deceased's eyes were found to have been torn from their sockets and his head smashed to a jelly. We are glad to hear that five men said to have been concerned in the murder have been apprehended and are now in the custody of the Police at Tulligaum.

The following, we presume, is a further report of the same case:—Bulwunt Sadasew by caste a Brahmin, resident of Tulligaum, has been murdered by striking him with a hatchet on the head. It appears that this individual had sued few residents of Tulligaum in the Small Cause Court at Poona, and had taken one of the Small Cause Court peons named Chemajee Gargottay, accompanied by two other men, to serve summons upon them, but the defendants in a body assaulted the party with sticks. The Brahmin Bulwunt was killed on the spot, and the other three are now suffering from the serious wounds they have received. Several persons have been apprehended, and are in the custody of the Police, and the case is under investigation before the Khair Mamletdar.—*Id.*

THE sale of the Khandalla Liquor Contract which was notified at the Collector's office, to take place on the 4th inst, has been postponed. The object of this postponement is we hear that the country liquor is reported to be sold amongst the men of the General Depot at Khandalla, and by drinking it large number of soldiers belonging to the Depot are in Hospital. In consequence of this several reports were made to the civil magisterial authorities by the Surgeon of the Depot, upon which Mr. R. H. Showell, the Deputy Magistrate of Khandalla, has suggested that the Khandalla liquor contract be abolished, and no one allowed to sell liquor. We think this a very wise suggestion of Mr. Showell's; and though it is true that the state will suffer a loss of one thousand rupees per mensem or twelve thousand per annum, this is not a matter that can be brought into comparison with the health of the troops. However we shall abstain from further comment until the matter is finally settled.—*Id.*

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.—We have looked in vain for some notice of the very "advanced" speech made last week by our new Governor on the subject of education. As yet nothing at all commensurate with its importance has appeared, and beyond a somewhat bold statement by a contemporary that His Excellency had said that he considered the education given in missionary schools better than that given in Government institutions, nothing in the way of comments, or even of close report has been made public. But the speech was not one to be passed over in silence. Sir Bartle Frere is one of those statesmen who may be considered, from the sensitiveness with which he feels and represents the turns of public opinion, a political barometer. It must therefore have been a matter of satisfaction to some who were present on the occasion to which we refer, to hear from the lips of such a man the views he then uttered, not only on education generally, but on the connection of Government with it in particular.

With his facility our thoughtful and observant Governor has caught the tone which, we hear, is fast becoming that of many of the foremost thinkers in England on this subject, which accounts for the leanings of educational authorities in the recent struggle in Parliament. True, they might long since have seen sound sense in this matter in the books of Archbishop Whately; and perhaps John Stuart Mill, by inference if not directly, guides us in the same direction; but it is generally long after thinkers have thought and speakers spoken, that Governments put their abstracts into concretes, and open or close the mouth of the national purse in obedience to the dicta of philosophers.

It seems to be understood that the only intelligible object which Government can have in undertaking the vast and delicate task of educating the natives of India, is to make them better subjects and better men: the latter as a means to the former. Few people now-a-days will venture to talk "high nonsense" about its being the duty of the English Government to teach the people of this country to govern themselves. Fewer still will pretend to hope that by raising them in the intellectual scale alone such an object, were it practicable, would ever be brought about.

The object of Government, it cannot be too often repeated, is to govern. And Sir Bartle Frere seems clearly to have mastered this axiom. The one question therefore which he must ask himself in reference to any plan which has for its object the direct or indirect assistance of Government in its legitimate work, is, does it answer, does it accomplish in any degree commensurate to the object in view, which it is designed? It would appear that when this test is applied to the educational system of India, as conducted by Government, that the answer Sir Bartle Frere would give is "no, it does not." Why else did we listen to a very interesting account of a discussion between a high Government official in the educational department and a leading missionary educationist at Calcutta, at which Sir Bartle Frere was present; of course only in the capacity of umpire. The Government official, we heard, proved to His Excellency's satisfaction that the Government system carried natives further on in the higher lines of study, than any missionary institution could do; but allowed that notwithstanding all the moral school books, there was a decided failure in all the moral training, and conceded that if he wanted one with the fair amount of acquirement combined moral qualities of obedience, truthfulness, and self-constraint, somehow or another he always had to come from the missionary school. The conclusion is inevitable. The Government system of education does not produce obedience, truthfulness, and self-constraint. Therefore it does not answer the end for which it was designed, and therefore must be either abandoned or altered in its whole nature and methods. If indeed experience teaches—if there is any soundness in the invariable question of the modern statesmen "does it pay," as the guide of action, then we say, Sir Bartle Frere has sealed the fate of the Government educational system on which such vast sums (as he reminded us) have been, and are being expended. Hitherto theorists have appealed to the vague and shadowy belief, based upon hope, not upon experience, that with mental culture would be communicated loyalty and love.

Before proof to the contrary no one had a right to be confident that it would not. We know now by experiments conducted on a scale of tremendous magnitude, that instead of producing in the subjects of them the required qualities, they do in fact produce the opposite. As taxpayers we demand a revision of the budget, and that the enormous sums expended in communicating second hand to men unprepared for them, the results of European investigation and thought, shall be expended henceforth in a different direction where they will subserve the end of Government and the stability of society.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce remitted yesterday to the Lord Mayor of London, by the Bombay Mail, the sum of four thousand pounds in aid of distressed operatives in Lancashire. The subscriptions up to last evening amounted to Rs. 44,163, and this sum will probably be considerably augmented before the Mail steamer leaves.—*Hurkaru, July* 2.

WE regret to announce that Mr. Longueville Clarke, the well-known barrister, is suffering from severe indisposition. An attack of paralysis on Saturday morning has completely prostrated him, and his medical advisers entertain doubts as to his recovery. At Mr. Clarke's age, an attack of this nature cannot but be very serious.—*Id.*

A PRIVATE letter from Huzarra, under date of the 19th June, says that the price of grain in that neighbourhood has lately become excessively high, and that the inhabitants are leaving the place under the impression that a famine is imminent: and so strong has this apprehension become that the authorities have found it necessary to interfere to contradict it. The rapidity with which reports of this nature spread and gain credence with natives is wonderful. A totally unfounded rumour of scarcity spread, we presume, in the first instance by some *bunniahs* for the sake of enhancing their profits, has swollen till it has resulted in a general exodus of the population of a small district. —*Englishman, July* 2.

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.—Twenty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-six persons visited the Government Central Museum during the month of June, averaging, exclusive of Sundays, nine hundred and thirty-six daily.—*Times, July* 8.

PUNJAUB.

WE are glad to learn from Umritsur, 3rd July, that the rains, on which so much of the prosperity of the people depends, have set in in the Baree Doab on the 2nd instant, under the most favourable circumstances, mild and steady, and the quantity that had fallen up to the afternoon of the following day was not less than three inches. The natives were not a little surprized at finding that the heavy falls caused no interruption in the traffic on the rail, and that the trains started as punctually, barring Post office detention, from Lahore as on the fairest sunshiny day. The agriculturists may look, if the season continues as it has commenced, for a bumper harvest.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 5.

THE NEW HIGH COURT.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette, July 1.)

Judicial, Home Department, Fort William 7th June.—The following Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, is published for general information:—

ANNO VICESIMO QUARTO and VICESIMO QUINTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CIV.

An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.

[*6th August* 1861.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

1. *High Courts may be established in the several Presidencies of India.*—It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to erect and establish a High Court of Judicature at *Fort William* in *Bengal* for the *Bengal* Division of the Presidency of *Fort William* aforesaid, and by like Letters Patent to erect and establish like High Courts at *Madras* and *Bombay* for those Presidencies respectively, such High Courts to be established in the said several Presidencies at such Time or respective Times as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and the High Court to be established under any such Letters Patent in any of the said Presidencies shall be deemed to be established from and after the Publication of such Letters Patent in the same Presidency, or such other time as in such Letters Patent may be appointed in this Behalf.

2. *Constitution of High Courts.*—The High Court of Judicature at *Fort William* in *Bengal* and at the Presidencies of *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively shall consist of a Chief Justice and as many Judges, not exceeding Fifteen, as Her Majesty may from time to time think fit and appoint, who shall be selected from—

1*st*. Barristers of not less than five years standing; or,

2*nd*. Members of the Covenanted Civil Service of not less than ten years standing, and who shall have served as Zillah Judges, or shall have exercised the like powers as those of a Zillah Judge for at least three years of that period; or,

3*rd*. Persons who have held Judicial Office not inferior to that of Principal Sudder Ameen or Judge of Small Cause Court for a period of not less than five years, or,

4th. Persons who have been Pleaders of a Sudder Court or High Court for a period of not less than ten years, if such Pleaders of a Sudder Court shall have been admitted as Pleaders of a High Court:

Provided that not less than one-third of the Judges of such High Courts respectively, including the Chief Justice, shall be Barristers, and not less than one-third shall be Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

3. *Certain existing Judges herein named to be the First Judges of the High Court.*—Provided always, that the persons who at the time of the establishment of such High Court in any of the said Presidencies are Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature and permanent Judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of the same Presidency shall be and become Judges of such High Court without further appointment for that purpose; and the Chief Justice of such Supreme Court shall become the Chief Justice of such High Court.

4. *Tenure of Office of High Court.*—All the Judges of the High Courts established under this Act shall hold their Offices during Her Majesty's pleasure: provided that it shall be lawful for any Judge of a High Court to resign such office of Judge to the Governor-General of India in Council or Governor in Council of the Presidency in which such High Courts is established.

5. *Precedence of Judges of High Courts.*—The Chief Justice of any such High Court shall have Rank and Precedence before the other Judges of the same Court, and such of the other Judges of such Court as on its Establishment shall have been transferred thereto from the Supreme Court shall have Rank and Precedence before the Judges of the High Court not transferred from the Supreme Court, and except as aforesaid, all the Judges of each High Court shall have Rank and Precedence according to the Seniority of their Appointments, unless otherwise provided in their Patents.

6. *Salaries, &c., of Judges of the High Courts.*—Any Chief Justice or Judge transferred to any High Court from the Supreme Court shall receive the like Salary and be entitled to the like Retiring Pension and Advantage as he would have been entitled to for and in respect of Service in the Supreme Court, if such Court had been continued, his Service in the High Court being reckoned as Service in the Supreme Court; and, except as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of *India* to fix the Salaries, Allowances, Furloughs, Retiring Pensions, and (where necessary) Expenses for Equipment and Voyage of the Chief Justices and Judges of the several High Courts under this Act, and from Time to Time to alter the same: Provided always, that such Alteration shall not affect the Salary of any Judge appointed prior to the Date thereof.

7. *Provision for Vacancy of the Office of Chief Justice or other Judge.*—Upon the happening of a Vacancy in the Office of Chief Justice, and during any Absence of a Chief Justice, the Governor General in Council or Governor in Council as the case may be, shall appoint One of the Judges of the same High Court to perform the Duties of Chief Justice of the said Court until some Person has been appointed by Her Majesty to the Office of Chief Justice of the same Court and has ent

and in respect of all persons beyond such limits, over whom the said Supreme Court at Calcutta now has criminal jurisdiction.

22. *Jurisdiction as to persons.*—And We do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of its ordinary original Criminal jurisdiction, shall be empowered to try all persons brought before it in due course of law.

23. *Extraordinary original Criminal jurisdiction.*—And We do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall have extraordinary original Criminal jurisdiction over all persons residing in places within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta, whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, and shall have authority to try at its discretion any such persons brought before it on charges preferred by the Advocate General, or by any Magistrate or other Officer specially empowered by the Government in that behalf.

24. *No appeal from High Court exercising original jurisdiction.—Court may reserve points of law.*—And We do further ordain that there shall be no appeal to the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal from any sentence or order passed in any Criminal trial before the Courts of original Criminal jurisdiction which may be constituted by one or more Judges of the said High Court. But it shall be at the discretion of any such Court to reserve any point or points of law for the opinion of the said High Court.

25. *High Court to review on certificate of the Advocate-General.*—And We do further ordain that, on such point or points of law being so reserved as aforesaid, or on its being certified by the said Advocate-General that, in his judgment, there is an error in the decision of a point or points of law decided by the Court of original Criminal jurisdiction or that a point or points of law which has or have been decided by the said Court should be further considered, the said High Court shall have full power and authority to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such point or points of law, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the said High Court shall seem right.

26. *Appeals from Criminal Courts in the Provinces.*—And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall be a Court of appeal from the Criminal Courts, of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, and from all other Courts, whether within or without the said Bengal Division from which there is now an appeal to the Court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta, and shall exercise appellate jurisdiction in such cases as are subject to appeal to the said Court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, by virtue of any laws or regulations now in force, or shall become subject to appeal to the said High Court by virtue of such laws or regulations relating to Criminal procedure as shall be hereafter made by the Governor General in Council.

27. *Hearing of referred cases and revision of Criminal trials.*—And We do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall be a Court of reference and revision from the Criminal Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction, and shall have power to hear and determine all such cases referred to it by the Session Judges, or by any other Officers authorized to refer cases to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, and to revise all such cases tried by any Officer or Court possessing Criminal jurisdiction, as are now subject to deference to or revision by the said Court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, or shall become subject to such reference to, or revision by, the said High Court by virtue of such laws or regulations relating to Criminal procedure as shall be hereafter made by the Governor General in Council.

28. *High Court may direct the transfer of a case from one Court to another.*—And we do further ordain that the said High Court shall have power to direct the transfer of and Criminal case or appeal from any Court to any other Court of equal or superior jurisdiction, and also to direct the preliminary investigation or trial of any Criminal case by any Officer or Court otherwise competent to investigate or try it, though such case belongs, in ordinary course, to the jurisdiction of some other Officer or Court.

Criminal Law.

29. *Offenders to be punished under Indian Penal Code.*—And we do further ordain that all persons brought for trial before the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal either in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of appeal, reference, or revision, charged with any offence for which provision is made by Act No. XLV. of 1860, called the Indian Penal Code, shall be liable to punishment under the said Act, and not otherwise, subject nevertheless to such alterations, modifications, and additions in and to such Code as may have been or may be prescribed by any acts or regulations made by the Governor General in Council.

Exercise of Jurisdiction elsewhere than at the ordinary place of sitting of the High Court.

30. *Judges may be authorized to sit in any places by way of circuit or special commission.*—And We do further ordain that whenever it shall appear to the Governor General in Council convenient that the jurisdiction and power by these Our Letters Patent, or by the recited Act, vested in the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut or Sudder Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, other than the usual place of sitting of the said High Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and the Governor General in Council shall, by his commission for that purpose authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly, at or within such times as by such commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such commission, in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges, of the said High Court, as the case may be, in its ordinary place of sitting.

Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

31. *Civil.*—And We do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall have and exercise all such Civil and Maritime Jurisdiction as may now be exercised by the said Supreme Court as a Court of Admiralty, or by any Judge of the said Court as Commissary to the Vice-Admiralty Court, and also such jurisdiction for the trial and adjudication of prize causes and other maritime questions arising in India as is now vested in any Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by us or our predecessors under the powers given by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third, "for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same."

32. *Criminal.*—And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall have and exercise all such Criminal jurisdiction as may now be exercised by the said Supreme Court as a Court of Admiralty or by any such Commissioner or Commissioners as aforesaid.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

33. *Repeal of certain parts of former Letters Patent as to Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.*—And We do further ordain that so much of the Letters Patent bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of March, in the Fourteenth Year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, as authorizes and empowers the Supreme Court to take congnizance of and proceed in causes, suits, and business in the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction shall cease and determine, except as hereinafter mentioned.

34. *Testamentary and intestate jurisdiction.*—And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall have the like power and authority as that which may now be exercised by the said Supreme Court, whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, in relation to the granting of probates of last wills and testaments, and letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and all other effects whatever of persons dying intestate whether within or without the said Bengal Division.

Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

35. *Matrimonial jurisdiction.*—And We do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall have jurisdiction in matters matrimonial between Our subjects professing the Christian religion, and that such jurisdiction shall extend to the local limits within which the Supreme Court now has ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any jurisdiction in matters matrimonial by any Court not established by Royal Charter within the said Presidency lawfully possessed thereof.

Powers of Single Judges and Division Courts.

36. *Single Judges and Division Courts.*—And We do hereby declare, that any function which is hereby directed to be performed by the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction, may be performed by any Judge, or by any Division Court thereof, appointed or constituted for such purpose, under the provisions of the Thirteenth Section of the aforesaid Act of the 24th and 25th years of Our reign.

Civil Procedure.

37. *Regulation of proceedings.*—And We do further ordain that the proceedings in all matters coming before the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of its testamentary and intestate jurisdiction, shall be regulated by the rules relating to the granting of probates and letters of administration contained in the aforesaid Letters Patent of His Majesty King George the Third, and by such further or other rules in respect thereof as are now in force; and that the proceedings in all matters coming before the said High Court, in the exercise of its matrimonial jurisdiction, shall be regulated as nearly as may be, by the rules and proceedings of our Our Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England; and that, save as hereinbefore in this clause otherwise provided the proceeding in Civil suits of every description between party and party brought in the said High Court shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure prescribed by an Act passed by the Governor General in Council, and being Act No. VIII. of 1859, and by such further or other enactments of the Governor General in Council in relation to civil procedure as are now in force: Provided always that the regulation of such proceedings respectively shall be subject to such laws and regulations as shall be hereafter made by the Governor General in Council in relation to such proceedings respectively.

Criminal Procedure.

38. *Regulation of proceedings.*—And We do further ordain that the proceedings in all Criminal cases which shall be brought before the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of the ordinary original Criminal jurisdiction, and also in all other Criminal cases over which the said Supreme Court now has jurisdiction, shall be regulated by the procedure and practice now in use in the said Supreme Court, and that the proceedings in all other Criminal cases shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure prescribed by an Act passed by the Governor General in Council, and being Act No. XXV., of 1861, or by such further or other enactments of the Governor General in Council in relation to Criminal procedure as are now in force. Provided always that the regulation of such proceedings, respectively, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as shall be hereafter made by the Governor General in Council in relation to such Proceedings respectively.

Appeals to Privy Council.

39. *Power to appeal.*—And We do further ordain that any person or persons may appeal to Us, Our heirs or successors, in Our or their Privy Council, in any matter not being of Criminal jurisdiction, from any final judgment, decree, or order of the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal made on appeal, and from any such final judgment, decree, or order made in the exercise of original jurisdiction by a majority of the full number of Judges of the said High Court as hereinbefore mentioned: Provided in either case that the sum or matter at issue is above the amount or value of 10,000 Rupees, or in case such judgment, decree, or order shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand, or question or respecting property amounting to of the value of 10,000 Rupees or from any other final judgment, decree, or order made either on appeal or otherwise as aforesaid, when the said High Court shall declare that the case is a fit one for appeal to Us, Our heirs or successors, in Our or their Privy Council. Subject always to such rules and orders as are now in force, or may from time to time be made, respecting appeal to Ourselves in Council from the Courts of the said Presidency. Except so far as the said existing rules and orders respectively are hereby varied, and subject also to such further rules and orders as We may, with the advice of Our Privy Council, hereafter make in that behalf.

40. *Appeal from interlocutory judgments.*—And We further ordain that it shall be lawful for the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at its discretion, on the motion, or if the said High Court be not sitting, then for any Judge of the said High Court upon the petition of any party who considers himself aggrieved by any preliminary or interlocutory judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the said High Court, in any such proceeding as aforesaid, not being of criminal jurisdiction, to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to Us, Our heirs and successors, in Our or their Privy Council, subject to the same rules, regulations, and limitations as are herein expressed respecting appeals from final judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences.

41. *Appeal in Criminal cases, &c.*—And We do further ordain that from any judgment, order, or sentence of the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in the exercise of original Criminal jurisdiction, or in any Criminal case where any point or points of law have been reserved for the opinion of the said High Court in manner hereinbefore provided, by any Court which has exercised original jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the person aggrieved by such judgment, order, or sentence to appeal to Us, Our heirs or successors in Council, provided the said High Court shall declare that the case is a fit one for such appeal, and under such conditions as the said High Court may establish or require, subject always to such rules and orders as We may, with the advice of Our Privy Council, hereafter make in that behalf.

42. *Rule as to transmission of copies of evidence and other documents.*—And We do further ordain that in all cases of appeal made from any judgment, order, sentence, or decree of the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to us, Our heirs or successors, in Our or their Privy Council, such High Court shall certify and transmit to Us, Our heirs and successors, in Our or their Privy Council, a true and correct copy of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders had or made, in such cases appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matters of appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said High Court. And that the said High Court shall also certify and transmit to Us, Our heirs and successors, in Our or their Privy Council, a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of such Court, or by any of such Judges, for or against the judgment or determination appealed against. And We do further ordain that the said High Court shall, in all cases of appeal to Us, Our heirs or successors, conform to and execute, or cause to be executed, such judgments and orders as We, Our heirs or successors, in Our or their Privy Council, shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as only original judgment, decree, or decretal orders, or other order or rule of the said High Court, should or might have been executed

Call for Records, &c., by the Government.

43. *High Court to comply with requisition from Government records, &c.*—And it is Our further will and pleasure that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Government for records, returns, and statements, in such form and manner as such Government may deem proper.

44. *Provisions of former Letters Patent inconsistent with the Act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 104., and with these Letters Patent to be void on the establishment of the Court.*—And it is Our further will and pleasure that, from and after the establishment of the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, so much of the aforesaid Letters Patent granted by His Majesty King George the Third as is inconsistent with the recited Act and with these Letters Patent shall cease, determine and be utterly void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the Fourteenth day of May in the Twenty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

C. ROMILY.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INDIAN PRESS.

INTEREST OF TRADESMEN'S BILLS.

(From the Englishman, July 1.)

GREAT doubts appear to have arisen in the minds of the tradesmen of Calcutta with regard to the law of interest on debts, arising chiefly out of the apparently conflicting decisions of the Judges of the Small Cause Court. The decision in one case in particular, appears to have convinced the "Trades" generally, of the necessity for obtaining legal advice as to the method they should pursue to insure their interest on long standing debts, and on those bills which are not paid on presentation. The case referred to is that of *Watts and Co.* vs. *Lieutenant T. G. Ross*, in which interest was refused by the Judge, because the price of each article was not stated in the voucher. There was, moreover, another reason for this resort to the opinion of Counsel; it appears that the Administrator General refuses to admit claims for interest on bill, although the vouchers attached bear the notice usually adopted in Calcutta with regard to the charges for interest after lapse of certain periods. There is no doubt that the general belief is that no clauses, such are usually appended to Calcutta tradesmen's bills with regard to interest charges, are binding upon the party signing the voucher; and that accruing interests is not recoverable on any given bill however long overdue. This belief doubtless arises out of the supposition that the clause referred to is not an agreement binding on the signer of the voucher, nor do we well see how it can be considered so. The tradesman may say he will charge interest, but the signature of a recipient of goods at the foot of a receipt is simply an acknowledgment that he is in possession of them, and certainly cannot be construed into any consent to pay interest. According to the clause, which merely says "interest will be charged, &c." the decision of Counsel, on the imperfection of the present plan adopted by the trade, is undoubtedly correct. He says, "according to Lyttleton a custom must go back to the reign of Richard I, or to the year which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. . . . No custom, therefore, ought to be set up or can be relied upon; there must be an agreement proved. A notice printed on the bill, of the terms of trading, instead of proving an agreement to pay interest, actually disproves it for that particular transaction. The bill is always delivered subsequent to the order given by the vendee and the consent to supply the article by the vendor; and the terms printed on the bill, which has been subsequently delivered, cannot have reference back to the prior agreement for interest, but rather tend to negative the fact that an agreement had been made at the proper time; the agreement to pay interest ought to be printed on the receipt or acknowledgments of the delivery of the articles, and if this be signed before, or at the time of delivery taken, it will bind the purchaser."

The Counsel after referring to the usage of the Supreme Court in allowing interest after judgment at six per cent. only without reference to the rate ruling before, provided it was not below that, gives it as his opinion that if the present form of notice of the intention to charge interest after a given time be printed on the voucher instead of the bill, and be preceded by words to the effect that "the undersigned has received the articles detailed in the bill delivered to you on the following terms, the receipt for which he pleased to sign," it will be binding on the vendee for the interest. So far as Calcutta customers are concerned this may be sufficient to render them liable to pay interest in the event of their failing to pay within a given time, provided, of course, proof of the bills having been presented for payment is given; though it appears somewhat doubtful whether this even is not susceptible of evasion. But as regards Mofussil residents it is perfectly valueless; the letter commissioning the articles required is retained as a voucher in support of evidence of their despatch; to plead custom in making a charge for interest would be useless as shown above, because there can be no "legal custom" in India, therefore the Mofussil customer, whom it is chiefly sought to bind, remains as free as ever. Moreover, it is not to be expected that in the case of a person purchasing goods of a tradesman and proceeding up-country, he will remit the amount of his bill, and leave in the hands of his creditor a voucher such as it is proposed he should sign. He would, we take it, have a good plea for the evading of payment of interest. Moreover, any proof of the presentation of the bill with the voucher attached could be produced; and a letter of demand would in all probability receive an answer to the effect that when bill and voucher were presented, payment would be made. As already said the method of binding a customer for the payment of interest may answer in Calcutta, but some very different method must be adopted in the Mofussil, or we must doubt whether the very stringency of the attempt to bind the customer would not defeat the object in view. He would have an undoubted right to claim restitution of his voucher at the instant he paid the bill. Unless then some plan can be adopted for bringing the measure now proposed to bear on Mofussil customers, we do not see that any material advantage has been obtained by the Calcutta tradesmen.

ENGLISH PRESS.

LIVERPOOL IN THE EXHIBITION.

(From the Times, May 31.)

AMONG the most instructive wonders of the Great Exhibition is the Liverpool case of imports. There, in a single frame, are collected specimens of the varied products of every clime and latitude, with their scientific and commercial names, and even their price, attached to them. As we pore over this marvellous museum of commodities, we are half tempted to spare ourselves the trouble of examining the Colonial Courts in detail, so carefully have its contents been culled, and so intelligibly are they classified. All the known varieties of cotton, for instance, may be compared at a single glance from the coarsest and dirtiest East Indian up to the famed Sea Island, and many a visitor who would never have given a second look at a real bale may become almost a connoisseur of staple and colour by scrutinizing these little tufts. Now, something like the same service which the Liverpool exhibitors have rendered to amateur merchants by sending us this beautiful assortment is periodically rendered to amateur financiers by the compilation of the Trade and Navigation Returns. We have here the quintessence of all the information that must otherwise be gleaned from the registers of a hundred seaports. For want of such a report not only the rude statesmen of the Middle Ages, but economists of a much later period, fell into strange errors about the actual operation of mercantile transactions on a national scale. With these statistics before us in the form of a series of a tabular views, we may still, indeed, be the victims of political hallucinations, and even of heresies on the principles of commercial policy, but we can hardly fail to trace the true connexion between cause and effect in the oscillations of trade, and are thus unconsciously fortifying ourselves against future delusions. Never again, for instance, will the temptations of *usura voraz et multis utile bellum* impose on us so far as to make us desire war in any part of the world with which we are connected by trade. We now know that the gain of individuals is the public loss, and that famine at home will not more surely reduce the demand for luxuries of British manufacture than hostilities in a country which has hitherto been a good customer. If we learn no other lesson than this from the monthly and quarterly accounts of our exports and imports, we have learnt one that, important as it is, was hidden from our ancestors.

It is, of course, in their bearing on the cotton famine that the great interest of these statistics consists. Instead of 1,000,000 cwt. of raw cotton imported from the United States in April, 1860, and 1,350,000 in April, 1861, the whole quantity registered last month was 16,478 cwt. The deficit for the first four months of the year is still more appalling, since it shows a fall (in round numbers) from 4,000,000 to 70,000. Nor is this redressed by anything like an equivalent increase of importations from the East Indies. 230,000 cwt. for April, and less than 500,000 cwt. for the four months, is but a poor compensation for such a loss: nor do these figures greatly exceed those for the early part of 1860, when the Indian cotton trade seems to have been brisker than in 1861. Upon the whole, our imports of cotton have shrunk to less than a quarter of their former proportions, and it is needless to say that our exports of cotton goods have dwindled simultaneously, though not in an equal degree. The trade in cotton yarns seems to have been reduced by about half, that in piece goods by rather more then a third. On the other hand, the "declared value" of both these classes is proportionately greater by a considerable fraction than the quantity, owing to the enhanced price of Manchester fabrics. It is further to be observed that the sale of "printed, dyed, and coloured" cotton has suffered much less than that of "white or plain;" and, moreover, that the April exportations of piece goods of all kinds to the United States exhibit a most remarkable recovery, being five times as great as in the same month of last year, and nearly three-fourths of those which took place in April, 1860. "Cotton thread, for sewing," though a comparatively small item, seems to be less affected by the crisis than any other branch of the cotton manufacture.

When we turn again to the 10th table, in which the countries from which and to which the principal articles of merchandise are imported and exported are distinguished, and a balance is struck for the first quarter of three successive years, we find the effects of the American Civil War written too legible to be mistaken. Comparing 1862 with 1860, we have lost two millions' worth of export trade to the United States alone during this period, notwithstanding the late reaction, and nearer six than five millions' worth of imports which ought to have reached us have never been manufactured or have been intercepted. If we analyze this general result, so far as this report affords us materials, we find, as we should expect, that the chief falling off under the former head arises from a diminished demand for European luxuries. On the other hand, our exports of linen and woollen manufactures to the same country exhibit a marked rise, as though English were taking the place of native labour in the supply of these necessaries. Iron of most kinds seems to be much less in request than heretofore, but lead, though not a very important item, more than maintains its place in the American market. Many similar fluctuations might be pointed out, but we do not pretend to find reasons for all of them. What is important to recognize is the fact of great disturbances in the usual course of trade, most of which we cannot be wrong in attributing directly or indirectly, to one disturbing cause—the Civil War in America. The wonder is rather that commerce should still maintain so much steadiness and elasticity than that it should stagger little under such a load.

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The No. for this month (July), the 3rd of vol. 4 contains—1, Newdegate for 1861 (on 'Essays & Reviews'); 2, Jottings from my Diary, Extract I.; 3, Capt. Sock Buskin's Letter No. 1. on Amateur Acting; 4, The Corpora Quadrigemina, Chapters 17 and 18; 5, Mr. Gordon's Notes on Knight's Edition of Shakspeare's Plays, No. 6, 'The Tempest'; 6, Evening—lines by a young Lady who perished during the Mutinies; 7, The Deccan; 8, British Railway Statistics; 9, The Horrors—a Sketch, with a moral; 10, Lines on the Future; 11, Peter Pryer's Pen and-ink Pictures of Passing People—No. 8. The Devotedly Attached Couple; 12, Moslem Hospitality—translated from the Persian; 13, A Pushto Dictionary—a review of Captain Raverty's book; 14, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune, Chapter 2; 15, The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862; 16, The Doomed House, a tale, Chapters 5 and 6; 17, The 19th of June, 1815; 18, Hill Sanitaria of Western India—Panchgunny, near Mahableshwur; 19, Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

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STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

CAUTION.—LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers, therefore, when ordering WAX Matche should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," so there are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory are now prepared to execute at a few days notice, orders are made payable in England.

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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by public auction by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. at their Auction Rooms on Monday the 21st instant. The sale to commence at 4 P. M.

LOT NO. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon, erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 466, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazaar street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2. This Lot includes 7½ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

LOT NO. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate with a messuage, a stable thereon situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazaar street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Borah Bazaar street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by the plot of land stretching under the balcony of lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hullalcore passage forming part of the adjoining Property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is No. 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the conditions of sale subject to which the same are to be sold can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Faithfull, and Keir, Medow street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M., on application to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
NEW COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

Just received, four new Cottage Pianofortes, in Rosewood Case, by "W. Bowman," 6 and ¾ Octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements.

TERMS—CASH.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th July 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales of any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Long Cloths.
600 " " Madapollams.
200 " " Domestics.
A few Bales Male and Water Twist &c. &c.
On account of the concerned.
24 Coils Jute Ropes.
2 " Hemp do.
All more or less damaged by salt water.

SALE OF BRIG "SUTTYA POONA."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Choja Lilla Purdhan, the first purchaser, by order of Choja Hussunbhoy Bulloobhoy, the Brig *Suttya Poona*, with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c., as she now lies near Bores Bunder.

A list of Stores can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
COFFEE MACHINES.

A few of the above are on hand for sale in two sizes, at Rs. 25 and 21 respectively. They make Coffee free of dregs and sediment, and the process is most simple.

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Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
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A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.
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A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 8, Marine Street, Bombay, 14th July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHORTLY will arrive from England per Ship *Nile*, a small consignment of PITTS' PATENT TONIC, (Aerated Quinine) WATER, PITTS' LONDON SODA WATER and LEMONADE, consigned to us, the undersigned.

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Agent for Bombay.

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